

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLA. BOWERY THEATRE.—THE BELLA. BOOTHY THEATRE.—THE BELLA. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLA. STANDARD THEATRE.—THE BELLA. THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE BELLA. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—THE BELLA. BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE BELLA. PARK THEATRE.—THE BELLA. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE BELLA. OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE BELLA. CHICKERING HALL.—THE BELLA. GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE BELLA. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE BELLA. GERMANIA THEATRE.—THE BELLA. TIVOLI THEATRE.—THE BELLA. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—THE BELLA. FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—THE BELLA. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.—THE BELLA. EGYPTIAN HALL.—THE BELLA. NEW AMERICAN MUSIC.—THE BELLA. FORTY FORTY.—THE BELLA.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair or partly cloudy and warm, with a decrease of temperature toward night. To-morrow it will be somewhat cooler and fair.

Mr. Wood has counted noses on his tariff bill and sees a majority of twenty-five on his side.

Gossier is again busy in Washington about the Collectorship of the port. Mr. Fenton is said to be the coming man.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED RECRUITS for the temperance army was pretty good work for the revivalist Murphy yesterday.

THERE was nothing very new or striking in Senator Blaine's Chester speech on the decline of our shipping. It is needless to add that he considers a subsidy the only means to restore it.

THE SCENES in the avenues, streets and parks yesterday were singularly in accord with the great religious event that was commemorated. From an early hour in the morning until late at night the great thoroughfares were thronged by pedestrians of all classes and conditions in life, and the city from one end to the other beamed with good humor, good nature and gladness.

IN REGARD to the recent brutal murder of Lord Leitrim the latest theory on the subject is that it was perpetrated, not because of his cruel and heartless course as a landlord, but for the purpose of avenging a wrong of an entirely different character. The families of his tenantry were, it is said, compelled to minister to his baser passions, and the belief in the vicinity of where he lived is that his assassination was entirely owing to some outrage of this kind on his part.

CREDIT MOBILIERISM seems to have made its way into the staid old Province of Quebec. The exposure is made by Mr. Goff in a letter to a Montreal journal. It seems that Mr. Goff was interested in the construction of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway, which was subsidized by the government. He charges that Baker, the Solicitor General of the late De Boucherville government, extorted money from him for his influence in obtaining the subsidy. The revelations are almost as scandalous as those made in Washington some years ago. It would seem that every subsidy must conceal a steal.

THE AFRICAN COLONISTS finally succeeded yesterday morning in leaving the bay of Charleston, where they have been detained so many days by adverse winds and custom house edict. In view of the almost certain development of the African continent by the nations of Europe this expedition possesses very great interest and its results will be closely studied. It is of importance also as presenting a new and unexpected phase of the great social problem which is now being worked out in the South among a people who but a few years ago were slaves and who are just beginning to exercise the rights and privileges of free men.

THE SERMONS yesterday were all on the great theme of the resurrection. In the principal Catholic edifices the rich ceremonial of the Church was used to recall the supreme event that was commemorated, while the Episcopal and many of the other churches departed from the severe plainness of their ritual to honor the chief festival of the Christian year. Many of the sacred buildings were decorated with flowers, and in nearly all of them the musical exercises were particularly good. Among the noteworthy sermons was that of Dr. Armitage, who discussed the resurrection as a scientific fact. Dr. Bellows saw in it the proof of a personal existence in the world to come, and Dr. Tiffany the evidence that Christ was the Messiah. The only protest raised was by Mr. Frothingham, who took the materialistic position that the story of the resurrection was a mere tradition of the early Christians.

THE WEATHER.—The highest pressure continues in the East Gulf districts and the lowest in the Northeast. The winds over the lakes and northern sections of the Middle and Eastern States are fresh, but in other places moderate. Light rains have fallen in the central valley region, the lake region and on the Middle Atlantic and West Gulf coasts. In these also, as well as in the Northeast, cloudiness and partial cloudiness have prevailed. The temperatures continue high east of the Mississippi, except in the upper lake region, where they have fallen somewhat. Elsewhere they are now generally lower. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair or partly cloudy and warm, with a decrease of temperature toward night. To-morrow it will be somewhat cooler and fair.

Edison's Marvellous Invention.

We invite attention to the descriptive and explanatory statements presented in other columns respecting the phonograph, which deserves to rank among the most brilliant and wonderful of human inventions. The description has been prepared by a competent scientific gentleman, who visited Menlo Park as a representative of the Herald to verify the character and test the capacity of the new instrument, and to observe in Mr. Edison's laboratory or workshop the apparatus and methods by which this surprisingly inventive genius works out its results. There is no room at all for doubt that the phonograph performs the astonishing feats ascribed to it, incredible as they would seem if they were asserted without the verification which may any day be witnessed by every one who will take the trouble. It is already exciting great attention in Europe as well as America, but those who have not seen the instrument tested are incredulous respecting its asserted powers. In a late number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for example, it is discussed in a half doubting spirit. That journal, after reciting some of the feats claimed for the phonograph, says:—"The only drawback to these assertions is that they are incredible—whence it does not, of course, follow that they are scientifically untrue." In alluding to the telephone the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that "as compared with the phonograph it is scarcely even wonderful, so far do the marvels of the latter invention transcend those accomplished by the former." We make these quotations to show how well high incredible and almost miraculous the new instrument seems to those who are only just beginning to become acquainted with it.

It is quite common to try to assist our comprehension of the marvellous nature of the most splendid feats of scientific invention to compare them with something equivalent in the wildest excursions of poetical fancy, as, for instance, after submarine telegraphy had been accomplished everybody was told how much it surpassed the boast of Shakespeare's Ariel that he could put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes. It is a curious illustration of the estimate put on the phonograph that a resort is had, not to the poets but to Baron Munchausen for a parallel. The truth in this case is so astonishing, it flies so far beyond the bounds of credibility, as to seem stranger than the bold fictions of that noted raconteur. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the phonograph "must have already reminded many persons of those frozen notes in Baron Munchausen's horn that became audible music when the thaw set in."

This comparison is apt, but it is by no means the happiest that might have been chosen. One of Addison's humorous papers in the *Tatler* is altogether more illustrative, and the fact that it did not occur to a writer in so scholarly a journal as the *Pall Mall Gazette* shows into what neglect the classics of Queen Anne's reign have fallen in our age. In the amusing fiction alluded to Addison professed to have come in possession of an unpublished journal of Sir John Mandeville, from which he published an extract. Mandeville's English ship, together with a Dutch and a French ship, being caught in the Polar regions and compelled to winter in Nova Zembla, the crews built huts of turf and amused themselves as best they could. A period of intense cold coming on they found themselves unable to be heard, although each sailor seemed to himself to talk as well as ever. This term of utter silence had continued for several weeks, when with a turn of the wind there came a thaw and the frozen words began to melt. First a crackling of consonants over their heads, then a breeze of whispers, afterward syllables and short words, and at length as the thaw progressed entire sentences and whole conversations were let loose, until all the congealed words were heard precisely as they would have been at the proper time if they had not been frozen by the air the moment they passed the lips of the speakers. Addison, or rather the fictitious journal of Sir John Mandeville, repeats many ludicrous and diverting specimens, among them the oaths and curses of the boatswain, who took the opportunity of silence to free his mind respecting the captain and got straddled when his curses thawed out, with equally amusing scenes among the crews of the Dutch and French ships.

Now the phonograph surpasses this wild freak of humorous invention. It catches and imprisons words and whole conversations and songs, as the air of the frigid zone was supposed to do, holds them for any length of time, and gives them back as faithfully as the frozen air did the ejaculations of Sir John Mandeville's sailors in memory of their distant sweethearts in Wapping, as faithfully as the groans of the Polar bear were made audible three weeks after their flesh had been packed in the meat barrel. Instead of congealing sounds in the air the phonograph solidifies them in a thin plate of metal, where they are securely imprisoned for months or years or centuries, or until it pleases the holder of the metallic plate to let them loose. The very words, intonations, emphasis and pauses are as securely kept as the "words congealed in northern air." A drinking song sung by Sir John's sailors would not have been more exactly rendered in the air over their heads after the thaw than is any kind of singing by the phonograph. Had the instrument been invented when Jenny Lind was singing in this country her concerts of that period might be exactly reproduced in any New York parlor this evening, or in any part of the world a thousand years hence. The mechanism by which this is done—rather the ingenuity and simplicity with which it is done almost without mechanism—is fully described in the careful account to which we have referred our readers.

That familiar natural phenomenon, the echo, bears some resemblance to the phonograph. Men will sometimes go quite out of their way to listen to a good echo. There is one on a small lake near the Profile House in the White Mountains which gives back sounds with won-

derful distinctness, the notes of a bugle being finely returned after an interval of several seconds. In some parts of the world there are echoes which will repeat the same sounds twenty times in succession. There is one in Italy which, when visited by Gasendi, returned the first line of Virgil six times. But the echo is as different from the phonograph as the reflection of the human face in water is from its fixed retention in a photograph. The echo returns words only while you are present to speak them; the phonograph is an echo which will retain the very tones of your voice for hundreds of years and enable your great grandchildren, and even their great grandchildren, to know how you spoke as a photograph will tell them how you looked. We think we render the phonograph intelligible to those who have not witnessed it by describing it as an imprisoned echo, which can be released at pleasure. Addison's pleasant fiction may, perhaps, aid the conception.

The phonograph is an American invention, and one of the most interesting in the long list. It is still the dippant fashion among European writers who know little of this country to underrate its intellectual attainments. But even Europeans ought to admit a brilliant exception in the domain of science and invention. The Americans are the most inventive people in the world, and besides a multitude of minor inventions of more or less utility they have contributed more than their share to those greater conquests of man over nature which outrank all the other intellectual achievements of our time. Even in the early beginnings of our history, at a time when our population had not reached two millions, Franklin's discoveries in electricity gave him a pre-eminence in that fruitful branch of science which will never be eclipsed. When he announced his capital discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity the Royal Society laughed at his theory, but the laughs were soon subdued by the cogency of his experiments, and the Royal Society in 1753 made amends by conferring on him, unsolicited, its highest honor, the Copley medal. It was thus an American who set in motion the train of discoveries whose most important practical result is the electric telegraph. It was our Morse who made the final application and established the first telegraph. It was our Fulton that made the first successful application of steam to navigation. Our Draper preceded Daguerre in making sun pictures, although the Frenchman got ahead of him in turning the discovery to use. That most beneficent discovery of the age, the use of anesthetics in medicine and surgery, is of American origin. All the things on which we have now touched, as well as the latest invention of Edison, deserve a place in the highest ranks of successful physical research. Of inventions which consist in purely mechanical applications of well known principles Americans have distanced all competition in multitude, in variety and in importance. A catalogue even of the most useful and noteworthy would be tiresome by its length. To say nothing of Whitney's cotton gin and other early inventions enough has been done in the lifetime of persons still young to confer lustre on American ingenuity. The sewing machine, the mowing and reaping machines, the machines for planting seeds and threshing grain are a few among the many which are as the leaves of the forest for multitude. Without dwelling on achievements which have gone into history we may safely challenge all Europe to show an inventive genius who deserves to stand by the side of Edison.

Inhumanity to the Insane Poor.

In this practical age the insane pauper is regarded as a burden on the resources of the community and in too many cases treated as if the unhappy being lost with reason all the rights that humanity is bound to respect. The sentiment of all civilized peoples is opposed to the taking of even a worthless human life, and what can be more worthless in its way than the life of a pauper lunatic? Yet we owe to our common humanity a duty which interest, custom, and even, in some instances, necessity itself cannot set aside without striking at the root of civilization. The insane cannot be utilized, it is true, like the lower animals when past the age or condition of usefulness; but they are men and women like ourselves, and even in their dire misfortune retain all the rights which the sane exercise. Their condition necessitates their confinement and restraint as means of preventing them from injuring others or themselves; but they are not criminals, and deserve no punishment, even for acts of violence or insubordination. We have a society organized for the prevention of cruelty to animals. We hear of cruel men being punished for ill treating the dumb brutes, whose patient suffering touches the hearts of good and generous people. But there is, seemingly, but little interest extended to sufferers equally helpless—namely, the insane paupers who are crowded into our "charitable institutions." The story of the abuses suffered by the female pauper lunatics on Blackwell's Island, which we publish to-day, is only one of the chapters of the tale of misery that might be told in their case. They are all but abandoned to the savagery of attendants, who bring to the discharge of their important duties no sentiments of pity for their unfortunate charges and, we fear, no intelligent appreciation of their wants. Are we to depend, then, on a system of treatment which when it fails to frighten the insane paupers into sanity kills them? Have terror and hunger come to be recognized as curative principles in the treatment of the insane? The unofficial visitors to Blackwell's Island female "asylum" are unanimous in their condemnation of its management; and although several representative persons are aware of the abuses, yet refuse to expose them, enough is known to warrant a stern demand for an immediate reform. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction should make a prompt and full explanation in answer to the complaint made against their management of the lunatic asylum for females on Blackwell's Island.

England's Blunders.

In to-day's *HERALD* will be found the text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the Marquis of Salisbury's note. As we have hitherto said, it is an ample reply to England's defiance, and is a reply also that astonished the English by its civility and diplomatic tone. As the English Secretary spoke somewhat like a bully they thought the Russian would exhibit the same bad taste. British diplomacy does not make a much happier progress under the slapdash system of the Marquis of Salisbury than it did when conducted on the over-cautious plan of Earl Derby—an evidence, if any were needed, that it was not so much its style that was faulty as the purposes it aimed at. These were radically bad, and they have not changed with the change in the Ministry. To have at heart only one's own interest is bad diplomacy, because no nation can stand alone in a case of common interest; and the surest way to have support is to make it certain that you will support in turn the cause of those who are with you. But if it is bad to have a selfish policy, if it is bad to isolate a government by intentions that regard only its own interest, it is a great deal worse to do this blatantly and to roar it as if every all the trumpets of the sky into every corner of Europe. If a nation deliberately proposes to sacrifice to its own interest everybody that comes in its path the surest way to fail is to let everybody know this fact. That is what was done by the circular of the Marquis of Salisbury, which pointed out that what England wanted to substitute for Russian ascendancy in the East was not a European equilibrium, but a more absolute English ascendancy. In order that all might be safe everything was to be put in England's hands, because England could not regard things as safe in any other hands. That very undiplomatic note—that official braw—decided against England negotiations in progress at two important points—negotiations whose importance it is impossible to exaggerate, because they involved the whole issue between her and Russia, and to succeed in them was to triumph without war, while to fail was to make necessary extreme measures or retreat. These points were Constantinople and Vienna. At Constantinople England had things her own way. Vefky Pacha, the President of the Council, was so thoroughly imbued with English sympathies and so much under the influence of Mr. Layard, the British Minister, that it could scarcely have been more satisfactory in London if Mr. Layard himself had been the Grand Vizier. There was a strong Russian influence near the Sultan that endeavored to oust this friend of England; but the effort was vain until the English circular demonstrated that Turkey had as little to hope from English protection in the future as she had experienced in the recent past, and admonished the Sultan to do the best he could with the vigorous foe whose hand he was on his throat. Hence the change of Vizier and the declaration that Turkey will act on the San Stefano treaty as a valid obligation. The other point of diplomatic interest was Vienna, where England's rough speech was enjoyed so far as it distinctly applied to Russia, but not appreciated at all in so far as it showed that British statesmen could not contemplate the case before them from any other than a strictly British standpoint, and were, consequently, as indifferent to Austria's ideas as they were hostile to Russia's. That drove Andrassy into the arms of Ignatieff. It is now understood in England that the new Foreign Secretary has conducted a delicate negotiation with all the address of a bull in a china shop.

Suicide.

In our local reports to-day there are chronicled three effective cases of self-murder and two attempts in which the persons eager to shuffle off this mortal coil were less resolute than desperate. One of these may, however, be probably rated as desperate enough, since he was dragged by a handy policeman from the path of an approaching railway train. One of the considerations that determined this unhappy mortal to try a final riddance was the fact that there was "no one to miss him," never a soul to take pity on his agony—to comfort his life or be pained by his death. That five persons should on the same day, in the neighborhood of the city, endeavor to end their miseries in this summary way implies that the people have acquired very extensively the habit of regarding self-murder as a handy remedy when all others fail. For some months past the number of suicides reported has been regularly very large. For our neighborhood this is a painful novelty. Suicide occurs from time to time everywhere with that increased frequency which induces people to speak of it as epidemic. Commonly this is under the influence of some great public moral or mental excitement. But now the fact mostly cited as a cause is "hard times."

Cruel Defamation.

The card published by Bishop Perry, of Iowa, appealing to the public for a suspension of judgment in the case of Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, is an act of justice as well as an act of Christian charity. The story about the aged Bishop of Michigan was offered to the *HERALD* before it appeared in the *Chicago Times*, but we declined it on the ground that the immorality charged had not come under the cognizance of any court of justice or ecclesiastical body, and that the press has no right to make men infamous by publishing calumnies which can be traced to no responsible source. We must not be understood to mean that unworthy men in the ministerial profession ought not to be exposed, but only that the character of no man in any profession ought to be destroyed unless upon strong evidence from responsible sources. There are proper tribunals for the investigation of charges against clergymen, every denomination having an ecclesiastical organization to which its clergy of all ranks or orders are amenable. It is alike the duty and the interest of such organizations to maintain their respectabil-

ity by lopping off rotten members; but not even the churches, however solicitous they may be for the protection of their purity, have a right to condemn without evidence. The license of the press in its assaults on the characters of public and private men has become truly alarming. It ought to be checked by a sense of justice and in the interest of public morals. The press has no right to permit itself to be made the vehicle of irresponsible calumnies. While it is its duty to take cognizance of the proceedings of civil courts and of public trials before ecclesiastical tribunals it should abstain from wounding the reputation of any man without better evidence than has been furnished in the case of this accused Bishop. Who knows that the alleged letters are not forgeries? They were surreptitiously obtained, and their authenticity is not vouched for by any responsible person. The ecclesiastical body to which the Bishop belongs will, of course, probe this matter to the bottom, and meanwhile the public should heed the reasonable request of the Bishop of Iowa.

Justice Across the Hudson.

The cashier of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., who was recently sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, applied to the Court to change the place of incarceration to the County Jail. His application was on Saturday last refused, although the customary plea was interposed that his mental and physical condition rendered it probable that the labor and hardship of the State Prison might prove fatal. It is not at all improbable that some victim of a swindling trust company or savings bank may be at the present moment in a New Jersey or New York State Prison, serving out a term of imprisonment for a larceny incited by want, and we do not suppose that a plea of bodily indisposition or mental anguish would in such a case open the prison doors or even relax the prison discipline. In the case of the indisposed cashier Jersey justice has shown a commendable impartiality. But how is it with New York justice in the cases of the convicted life insurance presidents, Case and Lambert? Their arrivals at Sing Sing have not yet been recorded, and probably never will be, for their ill-gotten wealth appears to be stronger than the law. We do not know whether the New Jersey cashier has secured wealth, but if he is a rich criminal it would have been greatly to his advantage if his offences had been committed on this side of the Hudson River.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans have registered at the *HERALD* Bureau in Paris: Louis Meade, New York, Grand Hotel. S. Freeman, New York, Splendide Hotel. James E. Craig, New York, Grand Hotel. Fayette S. Giles, New York, Grand Hotel. Daniel Bacon, Brooklyn, Splendide Hotel. W. H. Cummings, New York, Grand Hotel. W. F. Dunnet, New York, Hotel de Louvre. Joseph Desautels, New York, Hotel de Louvre. Thomas W. Knapp, New York, Hotel de Louvre. Eugene Lewis, New York, Hotel de Louvre. Philip H. Stealey, New York, Hotel de Louvre. Louis Sazare, New York, Hotel de Louvre. R. F. Ballantine, Newark, No. 28 Rue Bassano. Van Norden, New York, No. 2 Rue Laribo. Alexandre Dodin, New York, Hotel de Louvre. J. Bellin, Philadelphia, No. 80 Avenue Boquet. B. J. Beaudet, New York, Hotel des Etrangers. Rev. J. L. Reilly, Albany, No. 95 Rue de Sévres. W. A. Coffin, Pittsburgh, No. 60 Boulevard Choisy. William F. Stanton, New York, Hotel Chatham. G. A. Cooke, Philadelphia, No. 60 Avenue Boquet. Edmund Gerson and wife, New York, Grand Hotel. Rev. E. L. Conger, Boston, No. 95 Rue de Sévres. W. H. Beard and family, Brooklyn, Splendide Hotel. W. C. Otterson, Brooklyn, No. 93 Rue de Miromenil. David Williams and family, New York, Grand Hotel. H. F. Parmelee, New York, No. 113 Rue St. Lazare. Rev. Alvin Wiswall, New York, No. 13 Rue Lachapelle. Daniel Torrance and family, New York, Hotel Vendôme. M. D. Aub, New York, No. 25 Boulevard Haussmann. Charles G. Atkins, Middletown, Conn., No. 21 Rue Scribe. Rev. Robert E. V. Rice, New York, No. 95 Rue de Sévres. S. Murray Hamilton, Washington, No. 54 Rue d'Assas. William St. Martin and family, New York, Hotel de Louvre. G. F. Hutchins, United States Navy, Hotel de Louvre. C. M. Wilkie, Watertown, N. Y., No. 35 Boulevard des Capucines. According to our weather probabilities this morning it is clear and cloudy, or partly rainy or clear, or clearing. This is only for a few of the Middle States. The Shub will go to St. Petersburg. General Phil Sheridan keeps right on anticipating the census. Dio Lewis is parading through California with a hygienic air. Jules Simon says that the defeat of the Commune was the victory of reason. Miss Emma Abbott wishes to be cremated. Doesn't she sing with her wanted dress? Professor Newcomb, the astronomer of Washington, has a boyish face, with dark side whiskers. A Hindoo newspaper says that a catalogue of British lies would be the history of the last 150 years. Old Simon is no longer the Boccaccio of Pennsylvania, although he is the author of D. Cameron. Stricken consciences are strapped. A Californian will see whether there is any joke in this or not. Most of our professional clairvoyants can shut their eyes and describe a whiskey saloon three blocks away. Now is the best time of year to plant acornedons. They should be sowed tight in winrows, two feet apart. We judge from the tone of some of the republican leaders in Congress that this is not the season when applesauce. Slade, the Spiritualist, is having but a cool time at the Russian capital, where it was expected that he would be received with great warmth. Detroit News:—"There are but two men in Bay City who are not candidates for the position of City Marshal. One is dead and the other is a wooden Indian." Rev. Francis H. Wall, who has become Vice rector of the American College at Rome, was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College in 1872. He is very eloquent. General Carlos Butterfield, known in connection with Spanish-American affairs, is in Washington proving claims in that direction through Congressional action. Charles Reade keeps right on insisting that man is not naturally right handed, but that he is powerful in his left hand. Mr. Sayers made the same remark of John C. Heenan. Herbert Spencer, the alleged philosopher, insists that primitive men, like laborers, had a certain expression for their feelings. Indeed! Ah! yes; Adam did sing:—"Ye, Eve!" In one of the mean, narrow streets of Paris, excavations have been made for widening, and there have been found skeletons and other signs which show that here ran the old Roman military road. A man from Poughkeepsie was in a plant store on John street yesterday asking for some domesticated blues. It was remarked that he had a bald spot on the top of his head, and that the back of his coat looked as if he had tried to sew it himself.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"The Two Orphans" is still running at the Philadelphia Museum, Mr. Davis, Jr., playing Pierre. Tony Pastor this week presents an entirely new program, and promises all sorts of original and startling effects. At the Theatre Comique, will be "Old Lovers" this week, the last of the season. The Easter music yesterday in the many Episcopal and Catholic churches of this city was unusually fine. On his reputation as a scout it is said that Buffalo Bill has made this season in his dramatic performances more than \$20,000. Mrs. Jane S. Griffin, an educationist, will give a musical and literary entertainment this evening at Washington Hall, Astoria. "The Lafayette March," by Rudolph Aronson, which is to be performed at the Paris Exposition, has just been published for the piano. The European Museum, at No. 729 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has a very curious and interesting collection, and attracts many visitors. Emma Kila is the name of a new dramatic soprano who is announced to appear under the management of Mr. Gye at Covent Garden this season. Jerome Hopkins announces his new romantic and comic opera of "Dams Love" at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, the 7th of May. The students of Niblo's Theatre are to receive their annual benefit on Thursday afternoon. A great number of artists will be present and aid in making the attractions complete. Mr. Dwyer's Bell, makes his first appearance in this city on Friday evening, at Chickering Hall. He will be assisted by a number of well known artists, and the entertainment promises to be enjoyable. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which met with such an extraordinary success at Philadelphia, under the management of Jarrett & Palmer and T. B. Pugh, is shortly to be revived there under the direction of Mr. Pugh. Mr. Ernest Patrio, commences a two weeks' engagement at the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels on Monday, the 29th inst. He is said to be unusually excellent as a neocromancer and spiritual medium. The twenty-fifth anniversary of Continental Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 237, will be celebrated this evening in the Grand Lodge room at the Masonic Temple. Several fine musicians will add to the pleasure of the occasion. Miss Annie E. Beerd, the well known contralto of the Thubury troupe, will have a benefit at Chickering Hall on Monday evening, 25th of April. She will be assisted by Miss Elani and Miss Alice Hooser. Signor Moderati will conduct. A grand concert by Messrs. Richard Arnold and Charles Warner, assisted by Miss Lillian Bailey, soprano; Mrs. Marie Arnold, Mr. Richard Hoffman and a vocal quartet, is announced at Chickering Hall on Monday evening, April 23. The Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, recently purchased by John S. Clarke, the comedian, has been placed under the control of Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the oldest manager in the country, and of Fred Zimmerman, who is equally well known in the profession. The Italian opera, under the direction of Mr. Max Strakosch, will present the opera of "Mignon" at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon, with Kellogg, Rose and Cary in the cast. They sing on Thursday and Friday in Brooklyn in "Il Trovatore" and "La Favorita." Miss Eliza Harro, it is asserted, is about to go abroad to attend school for a couple of years in a French convent. She will then resume her profession. Her last appearance here will be at the Academy of Music, on the 30th inst., on the occasion of the benefit of the Church of St. Agnes. Mr. Albert D. Hubbard, a young and very promising artist, will give a matinee musicale at Steiway Hall to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. He will be assisted on the occasion by Miss L. C. Elliott, soprano. In private circles the performances of this gentleman on the piano have been warmly commended. Miss Appenbush and S. B. Mills make their last appearance with Theodore Thomas' orchestra prior to leaving for Europe next Monday evening, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. John Lawrie, of Steiway Hall, his third annual concert. Mr. William Mason and Mr. S. S. Sanford will assist on the occasion. "Louis XI." is to be presented at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-night. The scenery and properties are to be entirely new. In the scene in the third act there is to be a procession of nearly one hundred knights in full armor. W. E. Sheridan, the regular leading man, is to assume the part of the diabolical monarch. Bradbury's "Cantata of Esther" will be given under the direction of Mr. L. P. Thatcher and the auspices of the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Parepa Hall, corner of Third and Eighth streets, to-morrow, to-morrow and Friday evenings, April 23 and 25. Over one hundred voices will take part. Mr. Fred Bergner will give his annual concert at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, April 30. On this occasion a quartet will make their first appearance since 1867, consisting of Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Joseph Mosenthal, Mr. George Matka and Mr. Frederick Bergner. The vocalist is Miss Maggie E. Hall and the pianist Mr. S. B. Mills. "Nia-ior-ia," which is the name of the new "What do you call it" to be produced at Niblo's this evening, is the word California half way spelled backward. It is said that two or three wealthy gentlemen from the golden State are liberally backing the production with their money. Hereafter the complimentary system of tickets is to be abandoned and people who desire to see the musical must pay for their seats in advance of twenty-five cents to \$1. A most interesting matinee performance is to be given at Wallack's Theatre in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital, which is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, on Wednesday, the 24th of April. The voluntary comprise Dion Boucicault, Messrs. John Gilbert, Harry Beckett, George Clarke, J. W. Shannon, Henry Crisp, E. M. Holland, Misses Effie Gorman, Maud Granger, Katherine Rogers, and other well known actors and actresses, and the programme will include the comedy of "The Captain of the Watch," Boucicault's Irish play of "Kerry," and "The Oblige Benson." Much interest is being elicited in fashionable circles by the efforts of the managers of the "Mount Vernon Fund Company," represented by Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts and other well known ladies whose names are identified with the "Mount Vernon charities of life." On Thursday and Friday evenings, April 23 and 25, they propose to produce the pantomime of the "Sleeping Beauty," at the Academy of Music, and the expense incurred and preparations made give token of great success. The cause is certainly a noble one. Ladies are requested to appear without bonnets and in evening dress. "The Blumfeldt," a four act musical extravaganza, by Carl Costa, and music by Milloker, was produced on Saturday evening for the first time in this country at the Germania Theatre, on the occasion of Mr. F. Otto Frothingham's benefit. The play throughout is full of wit and humor and satirically hits right and left persons high and low in station. It will be repeated to-day, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Saturday night Mr. B. Rank will take his benefit, on which occasion the musical comedy in three acts, entitled "Klein Geld," will be performed for the first time in this country. A testimonial concert is to be given next Saturday, the 27th inst., at Steiway Hall, to Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Griswold, directors of the New York Conservatory of Music, No. 5 East Fourth street. Messrs. Max Maretzek and Charles Fradel are the leaders of this entertainment. The following pupils and professors have volunteered their services. Pianists—Professors W. F. Mills, Charles Fradel, C. Tormann, Misses Schwab, Goff, Dewey in state, Mr. W. L. Deutch, a very handsome \$300 gold watch. The old theatrical favorite, with his wife (Mrs. General Gifford), leave for Europe on Wednesday in the steamer Russia. This is his forty-eighth trip across the Atlantic.